Let it rise above the prejudices and dictates of party, and vote a perpetual settlement of the question upon some bigh, statesmanlike and satisfactory basis, that will keep the remaining States fast anchored within the circle of the republic, and effect a more important object thaneven that of bringing back the seceding States, and reconstructing on a firmer basis the whole structure of the new almost utterly overthrown confederacy. (Applause.) They wasted no more speaking, but they wanted the more pertinent elequence of votes, and that patriotism of action which would preserve the whole tier of slave border States from the rushing current which now threatened to precipitate them into diamion. They wanted to know whether the Northeru representatives, who held the power of salvation of the Union in their hands, were dispeased to do anything on a basis that would be conciliatory and satisfactory to all. He hoped their action would be liberal in spirit, and he prayed them to enter upon it at once. If they only offered them the Crittenden proposition, in their representative capacity, which he was delighted to say so many thousands throughout the free States in their individual capacity were anxious for, they would do infinitely more to strengthen and build up the republican party than they would ever do from any effort that would result from a non-pacification of these troubles. This was a time in the history of political parties when persons get a clearer conception of the difficulties and dangers which surround them than politicians were willing to see an indication of this in various sections of the North, that the people were beginning to recognise the fact that the country was imperilled, and that the politicians were not acting as antey ought in the emergency. He was glad to find, from the mass meeting of mechanics, artisans and abhevers held in Philadelphia fibe other evening, and other similar meetings and apprepriate action, that there was a returning sense of justice and reason beginning to evidence fase THE REVOLUTION. grave curvisity, the havioran comes to un ontigate the sames which led to such disastrous results, and finds that hey all spreng from the empty rivarires of political partes, and the inability of our boasted statement to solve the problem of the scales of the Territories as to always or resconsor—when sone but find colour that there was no reason for the seconsion of a single State, and none whatever for the disruption of the American Union. (Applause.) And great will be his avanzament at the fact that, amid the portentions wreck of the surthquake which was staking of the people and looking on in all the quietted of an ineane indifference, while thirty millions of American freemen failed to vindente themselves by giving a practical assertion to the axis, and the second of the Mr. Winslow, (opp.) of N. C., spoke of Northern aggressions. High sounding words, he said, will not save the Union, nor could the piece of bunting with the stars the Union, nor could the piece of bunting with the stars and stripes upon it. He reviewed the proceedings of the Committee of Thirty-three, showing that a great deal of time was spent in debate, when it was obvious the mind of no man was to be changed in any important respect. He remarked that it was gratifying to Southern men to find, with a single exception, they were all agreed on the proposition presented by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. Rust), and were particularly pleased to find that simultaneously the same proposition, substantially, was presented in the Senate by the venerable Senatr from Kentucky. These propositions presented protection to Seuthern institutions, and with nothing less than what they contained could the South be satisfied. But the Northern members refused this reasonable measure of peace. In further discussion of the subject, he said, that the North propose finally to abolish slavery under certain constructions of constitutional law, with which the South do not agree. It could not be, that the South would remain in the Union without further safeguards. He was against coercion. By coercion the Union could not be held together, 4 could only be done by mutual justice and affection.

SPERCH OF MR. VAN WYCK ON THE CRISIS. Mr. VAN WYCK, (rep.) of N. Y., said:-This day is the anniversary of one of the most exciting scenes witnessed in the American Congress. On the 25th day of January, 1842, John Quincy Adams introduced the petition of forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. That the whole North and South were then opposed to dissolution—that the as to the frankness of age them to deny that been given by the contheir own conduct as foor. That far too iven to that spirit in ady to seize with avoidity against food and man. Did you then from the sassions they desired to bold both sections rethreatened the country, a crimination and recritor desirable under the Northern gentlemen say, in the Northern papers, in the Northern papers, dignity of the North to the South, because the menace; and the South sand instead had taken uprament. He would say into the Southern States, mendous significance, if m, that the secession of federacy met with none ricked of the southern States, mendous significance, if m, that the secession of federacy met with none ricked of the southern States, mendous significance, if m, that the secession of federacy met with none ricked of the southern States, mendous significance, if m, that the secession of federacy met with none ricked of the secretary man and his State as the secretary man and his State as the secretary man and his State and to state his feel. strong agitation was then deeper and more intense-stil which had now grown into tremendous significance, if not to the disruption of the Union, that the secession of all the States gone out of the confederacy met with none of his sympathy, and had no particle of his approval. He had a right to speak on this subject and to state his feelings frankly, for he was a Southern man, and his State a Southern State, standing at that hour on the brink of a precipice which they regarded as leading to inevitable ruin, because of their intemperance and because of the unnecessary and unjustifiable action of the extreme Southern States in this matter of secession.

Mr. Hours, (opp.) of Md., said that in this matter the gentleman must not be regarded as speaking the sectiment of Maryland. At all events, he was not representing the feeling of his district.

Mr. Harris repeated the declaration that at that moment, to the best of his honest and well informed judgment on the subject, the doctrine of secssion could not raise in Maryland to day a man—(the continuation of the sentence was lost in a burst of applause)—and he trusted never would. If his friend (Mr. Hughes) assumed that the element characterized as the secession element had more power than the sentiment which he had given utterance to, he would have an opportunity to say so. As fer himself, he would repeat that he had no sympathy with secession. In the first place, he believed that secession had no foundation in constitutional right. He believed that no single State of the confederacy had the right of its own motion, the right to break up the federal compact, on the absurd and forced idea of inherent sovereignty. If he had read the history of his country aright, those which had seceded had not drawn a just distinction between what they conceived to be State rights and federal rights, but that because of cortain State rights they were absolved from their allegiance to the foderal government. He did not believe that the States came into the Union as States invested with all the authority and powers of sovereign States, but th the inordinate deaire to pinuder our weak ingibors was subdued: but the Vice President, in a late "The Southern States come affect of the Next and the Country of the Next and the Country of the Next and the Country of the Next and the President of the federal government." This key unlocks the Southern mind and passions. Dreams of Cuba, Mexico, the Central and South American States, festoop the bloody machinations of Southern traitors, as they rendered gorgeous the unholy schemes of Burrand his confederates. While groaming of your and his confederates. While groaming of your burthens, you are beasting of the great power of cotton. We have now to deal with facts, not with fancies; realties, not theories. Have we a government, and shall the subject of the whole country, shall not the sovereign people of the whole republic control them? The majority, constitutionally expressed, must govern What do you mean when you take of the brute force of majorities, which is manifested without force and excreased without visione." You are not excluded from the Territories; of your \$,000,000 searce(s) 300,000 accreed 3 satitutional abstructions. Secession is revolution, and the right of a people to revolution was sanctioned alike by the constitution, by hatere and by nature's God. And whenever the people of any State within the country feed that they are oppressed, then they cought to revoit, and as far as Maryland was concerned, he knew that she would do so. In reply to Mr. Hughes, Mr. Harris renumed—lexpress on my own behalf my entire disapprobation of the secession of these States, and I believe that the sentiment of the majority of the people of Maryland is entirely against the doctrine and practice of secession. (Applainse.) He would say that, just in proportion as Northern men reprobated the action of the seceding States, just in that, proportion they should be unanimous to preserve the remaining States of the Union from falling into the same gulf by adopting concellatory measures. He stood as the representative of a border State—a State which had all the sympathies of blood, of kindred, of geographical position, of trade and interests with the Southern States of the confederation. Maryland had up to this time maintained an attitude of absolute calumers, of perfect dignity and tranquility, and had to the best of her ability striven to arrest the tide of secasion. He that proven the heads of Congress and nothing in the way of confervative legislation of the steep week was still to pass over the heads of Congress and nothing in the way of confervative legislation and concerton, and that has State, one of the most conservative and nothing in the way of confervative legislation and concerton, and has has State, one of the most conservative and nothing in the way of confervative legislation and concerton, and has has state, one of the best of the bridge to the best of the bridge of the most conservative and cothing in the way of confervative legislation of principles and the seconds of the time has an independent was a season as wear also kentuckly, North Carolina and even in Virginia, the great "Mother of States," the seces

sudface a smoothering are that wit oreas out perhaps suddenly, and with so tremendous a force as to hurl even Maryland from her moorings, and sweep her into the current and drift of disunion, if they proposed to do anything in the way of legislation, he would advise it to be of a most conditatory nature.

roying the last home of the oppressed, the last hope of freemen, because some men believed in universal liberty, and that the time of returning reason or avenging justice would come. You may electroy the Union, but the holiest associations of ages to come will gather around and garnish its ruins.

You may breek, you may shatter the vase, if you w'd, But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.

Peter faitered in the path of duty and fell. Christ refused to compromise and established his divinity. Like Peter we are erring. If anything could see duce us from the integrity of our faith, it would be to strike hands over the altur of our common liberties with noble patriots at the South and on this floor, who, feeling that they have a country to save and a 60d to serve, have rebuked disunton anythranded treason. That when the finger of the Almiguty was moving on the troubled waters, men and nations will do but little in warring against this decrees, and in compromising His judgment. That when the Catalines of the nation were conspiring in the Capitol, while treason has been flaunting in the departments of the administration, and our pround ensign has been insulted and defied. You ask as to treat with rebeis with cannon pointed at us, stolers from the national arsenals. That some of the starr on our glittering fold may dart off into a comet's wandering or a meteor's flight, but they will whine not so brightly in any other constellation. In the manness of the hour you discare the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia." but bewere while you sing the more incendiary "Marseillaise" to your slaves, they may learn to act its poetry. That the time would again come when all could gather under the same starry folds, and all say, He justice the war shout, and dastard is he, Who would scruple to die 'neath the flag of the free. Adjourned.

MORE OF THE REACTION. THE ABOLITION CONVENTION AT SYRA-CUSE BROKEN UP BY THE CITIZENS,

The abolition Cenvention, under the lead of Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Samuel J. May, Beriah Green and others of that class, appointed to be held in this city to-day, did

not come of according to the programme.

Before two o'clock, the hour appointed for opening theConvention in Convention Hall, several hundred of the most influential inhabitants of Syracuse made their ap-pearance in front of the building, and from all the streets merchants, and representatives of all classes of the commu-nity, were seen wending their way to the place of meeting. A number of the smaller dealers closed their places of business to take part in the proceedings, and all were in-spired with a determination that this central city, which had been disgraced by the Jerry resoue, and celebrated for its abolition fanaticism, should not to-day be again disgraced. The watchword of the crowd was, "Syracus

must redeem its reputation."

The hall rapidly filled up, and several hundred person were not able to obtain admission. The crowd within was almost sufficating, and not an inch of room was left unoccupied. At a quarter past two, on motion of Ezra Douger, D. A. Orcutt, Esq., was unanimously chosen Chairman, and James Isdell and Edwin Pierson were ap-

pointed to conduct him to his seat.

Mr. Orcutt ascended the platform amid vociferous cheering, and when order was restored made an effective speech. He alluded to the fact that Syracuse has been trampeld upon for years by abolitionists, and he was happy to see the people now rise in their might to crush out treason in their midst, and mani-fest a disposition to save the Central City from further disgrace. He trusted that the Union might yet be preserved, and that his Southern brethren would receive these conservative demonstra ions as the crive branches from the North, and be willng to restore the loved and lost in the bright galaxy of

enthusiaem by the dense crowd of people before him. On motion M. O'Grady was chosen Secretary.

At this juncture, Rev. Samuel J. May, Rev. M. E. Strieby, Susan B. Anthony, and several other leading abolitionists, appeared in front of the platform, and each of the masculine agitators in turn attempted to be heard.

Mr. May commenced with:—Mr. President, a convention was called to assemble in this hall by—— Storms of hisses and applause broke out all over the

Mr. May-I arose-Cries of "Put him out," "We want no abolition here," followed with bisses, clapping of hands, and the

greatest excitement. with such overwhelming and continued bursts of ap-plause, with shouts of "louder," "hear," and a call for ed, and he at length subsided.

Rev. Mr. Strieby next attempted to address the Con-

vention, but with no better success than his predeces-

a few words, but was answered with "No, no, no; abo-litionists are played out in this city."

ces and hisses, with cries of "Put the nigger out.")

Mr. STRIERY inquired—Mr. President, have I the floor? The CHAIR decided that Mr. Strieby was entitled to the

Mr. STRIKEN said if resolutions were offered they were

debateable, and he having the floor desired to debate

as some of the colored brethren entered the hall. Cries of "Put the nigger out."

Two sets of resolutions were introduced,

of "Put the nigger out."

Two sets of resolutions were introduced, and among them the following:—

Whereas, our glorious confederacy is crumbling to pieces, and civil war is staring us in the face, and the chief cause thereof has emenated from unscrupulous abolitionists at the North, who for years past have been preaching treason against the United States government, and malignantly denouncing the constitutional institutions of the South, and branding our Southern brethren as pirates, instead of cultivating with them friendship and brotherly love; and whereas, syracuse has long been the rendezvous of Jerry rescue traitors, headed by Fred. Douglass, and the depot underground railroad, marshalled by negro Coguen; and whereas, our city has often been, disgraced by treasonable meetings instituted by these dangerous men and their followers, in which meetings piots have been formed for sowing the seeds of abolitionsm and disunionism abroad, which, in common with the action of other abolition meetings held at the North, gave rise to the bloody raid at Harper's Ferry; and whereas, it is the duty of all good citizens of these United States, without distinction of party, to cultivate amicable feelings with and amongst each other, rather than to promote discord and to excite batred, and believing that at this particular juncture of national affairs it is unwise, unjust and unpatriotic to agitate the question of the abolition of involuntary servitional right of freedom of speech, but on the contrary desire it, and wishing hereby to give by freedom of speech and of the press an expression of the sentiments of a large majority of the citizens of this city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the almost universally expressed sentiment of this community that they will not in any way assist, abet or encourage, the attempts of a few persons in our midst to sir up strife between the Northern and Southern portion of our common country, and that they will frow upon, discourage, and by all proper means resist, their attempts to o

Meet of the abelitionists then seceded from the Convention.

The police force here entered the room, and General Richardson, the republican Chief of Police, being loudly called for, took the stand, and said:—

Gentlemen, persons in the street summoned me here to keep the peace; but I see no trouble—everything is quiet, and nothing of mobocracy is in your midst. It is not my purpose to disturb your deliberations, as I see agothing but the strict-st order and universal good feeling in this body of my fellow citizens.

The Chief was loudly applanded.

A motion was put to adjourn, and in the confusion the chairman declared it carried, and left his seat.

Thereupon some of the abolitionists who had been left on guard made demonstrations towards organizing a meeting, when a motion was made and carried that Mr. O'Grady, the secretary, preside, and the proceedings were continued.

Loud calls were made for "Hicks," "McGurk" and "Hart."

Moses E. Hart came forward, and spoke briefly, claiming the bear resubtions.

Loud calls were made for "Hicks," "McGurk" and "Hart."

Moses E. Hart came forward, and spoke briefly, claiming to be a republican, but in favor of preserving the Union. He said the abolitionists had long held sway in Syracuse, but their race was run.

As Susan was reported to have made some money out of the admissions to a previous meeting, the Convention concludes to appoint Amos B. Hough, a democrat, to receive the change at the door for the evening session and disburse the amount among the suffering mechanics and laborers.

Wm. W. Green made a patriotic speech, nearly two hours in length, during which a negro charged him with lying, and the negro was quietly passed through an aporture in the wall into the street.

Mr. Green was followed by John Burns and Luke Mc-Kenney in elequent and conservative speeches, after which the meeting adjourned to seven P. M.

At seven o'clock this evening an immense concourse of people assembled in front of Convention Hall; but after being assured by the owner of the building that no attempt to hold a session of the Abolition Convention during the evening and that the hall would not be opened, the crowd adjourned to eight o'clock to-morrow morning, and quietly dispersed.

The excitement in the city is most intense, and under no circumstances can an abolition convention be held here. No local police or military power can secure the fanatics a hearing should they attempt an organization to morrow.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

a bill authorizing suits to be brought against cities and counties where fugitive slaves may be rescued by mobs with violence—the cities and counties to recover a penal-ty inflicted by themselves from the individuals aiding in ty innicted by themselves from the individuals aiding in the rescue. The individuals shall be punishable with a fine of \$1,000, solitary imprisonment for three years, or either penalty.

The same gentleman offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint five Commissioners to meet the Vir-ginia and Maryland Commissioners at Washington on the 4th of February. The resolutions will be called up to-morrow.

In the House a resolution was offered by Mr. Randall for the appointment of seven Commissioners to Washington. It was discussed and made the special order for to-mor-row. It will probably pass.

The repeal of the last half of the ninety-fifth section of the penal code will also probably pass.

The select committee of the Senate to night agreed to report Mr. Smith's bill relative to compensation to owners of rescued fugitive slaves to-morrow morning.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The following correspondence between the Hon. D. Ashmore, the representative from the Fifth Congressional General, will convey to our readers information impor-

General, will convey to our readers information imporant at this time to the Southern States claiming to have withdrawn from the Union:—

Anderson, (S. C.) Jan. 24, 1861.

My Dear Sir: I have in my possession some 1,000 to 1,200 volumes of "public documents," being my proportion of the same as a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress. They were forwarded me in mail sacks and are now lying in my library. Since the date of the ordinance of secession (Becember 20, 1860.) of South Carolina I have not used the franking prigilege, nor will I attempt to do so without the special permission of the department. To pay the postage on these books, &c., would cost me a large sum and one that I am not prepared to expend. The books are of no use to me, but might be to my constituents, for whom they were intended, if distributed amongst them. Have I the right to frank and distribute them under existing relations? If so, please inform me. Having said that I have not used the franking privilege since the 20th December, I need hardly add that I shall not do so, even on a "public document," unless you authorise it. I am, with great respect, truly and sincerely, yours,

Hon. Horatio King, Acting Postmanter General.

Hon. Horatio King, Acting Poetmaster General.

Poer Office Depairment, Jan. 28, 1861.

Six—In answer to your letter of the 20th instant, asking if you have the right, "under existing relations," to ffank and distribute certain public documents, I have the honor to state that the theony of the administration is that the relations of South Carolina to the general government have been in nothing changed by her recent act of secession; and this being so, you are of course entitled to the franking privilege until the first Monday in December next. If, however, as I learn is the case, you sincerely and decidedly entertain the conviction that by that act South Carolina ceased to be a member of the confederacy and is now a foreign State, it will be for you to determine how far you can conscientiously exercise a privilege the exercise of which assumes that your own conviction is erroneous, and plainly deflares that South Carolina is still in the Union and that we are still a member of the Congress of the United States. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Acting Postmaster General.

Hon. John D. Asimore, Anderson, South Carolina.

SENATOR CAMERON ON THE CRISIS.

and practes, nuclead of cultivating with them friendships the renderious of Jury receives relations, backets by Fred. Douglass, and the depot underground railroad, marshalled by ngry Colegon, and where, our city has often been, discovered to the property of the settle and other followers, in which insettings plots have been formed for soving the seeds of adollition-discovered to the bloody and at Harper's Frey; and offered the bloody and at Harper's Frey; and offered the bloody and at Harper's Frey; and of these United States, without distinction of party, to cultivate annicable feelings with and amongst each harter, and believing that at this particular justices are by the band, Mr. Cameron made his related, and believing that at this particular justices are by the band, Mr. Cameron made his related, and believing that at this particular justices the question of the abolition of undertary desired, and believing that at this particular justices are by the band, Mr. Cameron made his advantage of the committee of the committee of a few ports of the committee of t

the constitution the doctrine of the Dred Scott decision. I prefer to leave the constitution on that subject as made by your fathers, until reason shall have again assumed her proper sway over the public mind. In other words, I am ready and willing that the Missouri compromise shall be restored. The repeal of that measure led to the organization of the republican party. Upon that question it gained its strength and secured its victory. If now our Union loving brethren of the shave border States shall be willing to unite with us in its restoration, and accept that as the basis of settlement of existing difficulties, why should we hesitate thus to meet them? These sentiments I took occasion to express a few days since, in my place in the Senate of the United States. In doing so I did not mean to endorse all the sentiments expressed by my colleague, Mr. Bigler, but only meant cordially to express my approbation of the spirit and sentiment in favor of the Union which he expressed. I did, however, express my willingness to support and vote for his proposition if that would satisfy the violent men of the South, and bring them back to their duty. His proposition is simply to submit the Crittenden amendments to a vote of the people of the States for their adoption or rejection. As a last recort, when Congress shall prove their incompletant a adjust existing difficulties, and when the disruption of the Union who two confateracies shall become inevitable, I shall hold it to be my duty to join in an appeal to the people to take the matter into their own hands, and determine it in their own way, as they may deem best. For a lifetime, I have never yet seen public opinion wrong, formed after full deliberation and reflection. This is a gayernment not of States, but of the people of the States, and they will not suffer this glorious confederacy to be deatroyed at the dictation of selfah agitators, who may be governed by personal ambition. Failing in all efforts, either in Congress or by action on the part of the people themsel

Important from Havana and Key West. Important from Havama and Key West.
ARRIVAL OF THE QUARER CITY—LARGE COMMERCIAL FAILURE IN HAVANA—ANXIETY IN REGARD
TO THE SUGAB CROP—MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN
THE GULF STATES—THE INHABITANTS OF KEY
WEST AND THE BAHAMAS LEAVING, ETC., ETC.
The steamer Quaker City, Capt. R. W. Shufeldt, arrived yesterday afternoon from Havana, having loft

there last Friday, 25th inst., at one P. M.

The Quaker City reports the health of Havana good.

The weather was line and clear, but in the interior of

the island much anxiety was felt as to the probable fu-

the island much anxiety was felt as to the probable future results of the sugar crop, there being a prospect of a deficit, the cane having suffered from drought in the last few months.

The failure in Havana of the respectable house of Stetmer & Co for two million two hundred thousand dollars, had created a great sensation among the merchants there, particularly on the discovery of the frauds upon the sugar merchants by fulse warehouse certificates, which were deposited by this house with the Bank of Havana.

the sugar merchants by false warehouse certificates, which were deposited by this house with the Bank of Havana.

The United States steamer Mohawk, Capt. Craven, was at Tortugas assisting the military officers. Capt. Brannon, of the artillery, had garrisoned the fort at Key West, and it is reported as secure against any attack. Both of these officers are said to have displayed great zeal and discretion, owing to which the government property at Tortugas and Key West is reported as being perfectly secure. It is also rumored at the latter place that a force from New Orleans has chartered the steamer (empleyed by the federal government to carry the mails) for the purpose of getting possession of these forts, in consequence of which many people were leaving Key West, particularly the natives of the Bahamas, several schooner loads having already gone, being in great dread of the filibusters, as these Southern volunteers are called in that island.

Just complaints were made at Key West at the non-arrival of the mails from Pensacola and the ports. No information could be obtained from this place, either by letter or on board of the mail steamer. As these vessels are under government contract it would be as well, perhaps, to see if they are acting for or against the party which employs them. It is probable that an investigation would justify the immediate withdrawal of the government patronage.

tion would justify the immediate withdrawal of the government patronage.

Sugar quotations are as follows:—No. 12 at 7½ rials per arrobe—stock on hand here and in Matanzas 68,000 boxes, of which 48,000 are of the new crop; muscovados, 5½ a 5½ rials per arrobe; fair, 6½ a 6½ do. do. Stock here and in other ports 10,000 hlds. Molasses—Clayed, 3 rials per keg; muscovado, 4 do. do. Freights are well sustained, with a probability of a further advance:—United States, per box, 50c.; hhds. sugar, \$3; do. molasses, \$150. Exchanges heavy and little demand:—London, 60 days, 12 a 13 per cent premium; Paris, 60 days, 1 discount a 1 dc.; New York and Boston, 60 days, 3 a 8 do.; New Orleans, 8 a 10 do.

New York County Medical Society. A special meeting of the New York County Medical Society was held in the lecture room of the College of

Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, last evening. About twenty members of the society were present—

Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, last evening.

About twenty members of the society were present—the President, Dr. H. D. Bulkley, in the chair. The audience consisted of a number of the students of the college, who loafed in to while away an evening, and make sport of the real M. D. S.

The usual preliminaries being over, the President, Dr. Bulkirs, said that for the first time in many years this society had met for some other purpose than to elect officers. He thought it time that this society should renew its efficiency, and this was the first meeting for that purpose. The society numbers one-third of the profession in the State, and owed a duty to the state. He was aware that formerly this society had been the arena for angry and personal discussion, and had for years been totally useless for any good. The society was formed in 1806. Its powers were gradually enlarged and no physician could practice without its license. Not until 1844 were all bounds, swept away and licenses abrogated. Fractitioners, therefore, no longer sought the benefits of this society, and consequently it numbers now only half as many members as it its 183. It is claimed, however, that the law referred to does put deprive the society or its officers of any privilege or duty, and does not lessen the obligation of physicians to unite with it. Only members of county societies can be legally practioners, and none can become members except after having passed a certain ordeal of study. Mere dabbling in roots, herbs or minerals does not make one a practitioner in any view, however, we have our duty. If our rights are intact, our duties remain in full force. If, on the other hand we are disfranchised of our rights, if we are all placed in one common herd with motley charlatans, do we not need union to regain our rights? But who suffers most from this, the profession or the public? Who are called upon for aid in our public institutions? Is it ignorant pretenders, who use herbs without fee or reward, or

Court Calendar—This Day.

Common Pirass.—Part 1—Adjourned for the term. Part 2, Friday, Feb. 1—Nos. 74, 29, 42, 44, 49.

Strikenk Court—Chambers.—That the following motions belonging to the preferred classes will be called on Thursday, Jan. 31, at twelve o'clock M:—Nos. 148 to 152 (both inclusive), 156, 158, 169, 161, 163 to 170 (both inclusive), 219, 297, 298, being motions to piace causes on special Circuit calendar. 173, 174, 176, 177 (both inclusive), being motions to change venue. 186 to 196 (both inclusive), 198, 200, 314, being motions for a reference; 214, 215, 217, 218, being motions for a reference; 214, 227, 228, 230, 221, 232, 234, 267, 272, 273, 282, 284, 307, 332. If the above motions are not moved on when called, they will be marked of the calendar.

United States Destruct Court—Nos. 53 to 84.

Striker Court—Circuit.—Part 1—Adjourned to Thursday. Part 2—Nos. 272, 274, 280, 281, 302, 221, 171, 261, 205, 211, 213, 219, 226, 247, 290, 294, 302, 221, 171, 290, 204, 208, 310, 228, 237, 249, 259, 261, 263.

The City Democracy.

MO7ART HALL DEMOCRACY AND THE DEMOCRATIO

STATE CONVENTION—HARMONIOUS AND ENTRUSI-ARTIC PROCEEDINGS.

Democratic State Convention, to be held at Albany to-morrow, (Thursday), assembled in large numbers yester day at their head-quarters sixty-six of the sixty-eight members being in attendance. The Hon. Gilbert Duer was called to the chair, and Judge Alexander C. Morton and Munsel B. Field, Esq., were appointed secretaries.

The object of the assemblage of the delegates at Mozart
Tall was fully explained by his Honor Mayor Wood, it be-

The object of the assemblage of the delegates at Mozart Tail was fully explained by his Honor Mayor Wood, it being to make preliminary arrangements for the democratic delegates of the city assembling in State Convention at Albany, on the 31st instant. His Honor stated that efforts had been made, as must have been seen by the proceedings of the Tammany Hall committee, to set up that defunct or paralytic political interest as the true representative of the democracy of this city, but it was scarcely necessary for him to point out the falsity of so impudent an assertion. The result of every election for the last two years was a sufficient reply to the absurd proposition; especially was the election of last fail, when every democratic Congressman elected was a member of the Mozart Hall organization and nominated by that interest, and when, on the test vote of the strength of the two interests, that of Register, James Lynch, the Mozart candidate, beat M. T. Brennan, the Tammany Hall candidate, nearly eight thousand votes, (Applause.) Yet this Tammany clique, beaten out of eight on every trial of strength, a party ready to affiliate with republicanism to accomplish its selfish on every trial of strength, a party ready to affiliate with republicanism to accomplish its selfish aims, claims to be the sole representative of the intelligent and lion-hearted democracy of this city, and even threaten, yes, gentlemen, threaten to cave the Convention if my other delegates are admitted! I scarcely know how to characterize such heroic impudence. All I can say is that the resolutions of these Tammany claders will have little weight with the members of the Convention, that large numbers selected as their own delegates repodiate hem, and if the leaders of the Tammany cabal desire to withdraw they doubtless will have an opportunity of carrying their resolves into effect. We care not what that faction may resolve—we go to Albany at the instance of the State Committee, as the true representatives of the New York democracy. We shall a

and other gentlemen also made some very appropriate remarks, when the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, the Democratic State Central Commistee have recommended that the democratic electors of the State of New York should meet in their respective Assembly districts and select delegates to represent them in a State Convention appointed to meet in Albany on the Sist day of January inst. to deliberate on the national criss and propose measures for the general welfare; and whereas, in pursuance of such recommendation, this delegation was elected in the various Assembly districts of the search of the commendation, the delegation was elected in the various Assembly district of the sant Convey of New York to represent the desire of the sant Convey of New York to represent the desire of the sant convey of New York to represent the desire of the sant convey of New York to represent the desire of the sant convey of New York as and whereas, the sant convey of the Tammany Society, or a continue selected by a self-constituted delegation, pretending to be continued to the sant convey of the Tammany Society, or a continue selected by such society, and that the members of sundicident of the sant self-constituted delegation, pretending and house selected by a self-constituted delegation, pretending and house selected in the sant of the sant previous delegation, and the sant of the sant previous delegation of the sant previous delegation of recognises their pretended and bogus claim, founded solely on the past popularity of the Tammany Society, which, under its auspices, keeps up a dangerous split in the democracy, are in the interest of the republican party, and for the last three years have mostly voted with that party and for its nominees, national, State and municipal; and whereas, the constituency of this delegation, known as the national democracy are in the interest of the republican party, and for the last three years have mostly york, have shown a large numerical majority of the dem

throughout.

The following is the list of delegates elected:—
First District.—John Callaban, Henry B. Cromwell, Alvah W. Lockwood, John B. Borst.

Second District.—Richard Barry, John Baulch, Patrick Garrick, Felix Murphy.
Fourth District.—James E. Kerrigan, W. Henessey Cook, Robert Besty, Jr. John Bogh.

do., New York and Boston, 60 days, 3 a 8 do.; New Orleans, 8 a 10 do.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Jan. 25, 1861.

Movements of Vessels of War Crusoder, Mohanck and Wyandot, do.

The United States steamer Crusader arrived this morning from Tortugas; all well. The Crusader sails in the morning for a cruise to the eastward. The United States steamer Mohank was at the Tortugas on January 23. It is reported that the United States steamer Wyandot has gone to New York, with the families of the officers agone to New York, with the families of the officers of General Chase, when the Navy Yard and forts at Pensacola were taken.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

KEY WEST, Jan. 24, 1861.

Movements of the Crusader and Mohanch—Well Prepared for a Seige—Condition of Things, dc., dc.

The steamer Crusader sails this morning for Havana. The steamer Obhank is at Fort Jefferson, Tortugas. The steamer Joseph Whitney arrived there, and landed the heavy ordnance sent from Fort Taylor. The guns are now in position. With the assistance of the Mohank the place is well able to sustain a seige.

There has been no change in the condition of things at the fort since our last despatch, except that the defences are in a more perfect condition.

No wreck.

City Intelligence.

THE NEW PRODUCE EXCHANGE BUILDING is rapidly ad-

THE NEW PRODUCE EXCHANGE BUILDING is rapidly advancing towards completion. The walls have been run up with lightning speed, and are now, we believe, all ready for receiving the roof. The structure is in the gothic style, and is built of Philadelphia brick, with New Jersey stone caps and sills. It will be remembered that the ground purchased as a sight occupies the block bounded by Whitehall, Water, Pearl and Moore streets, having a front of 108 feet and a depth of some eighty-six feet. It is expected that the building expenses alone will foot up close on \$50,000. The second story will be used for the purposes of the Produce Association, while the first floor will be divided into offices for lawyers, breakers, &c.

REMARKABLE CASE OF INCENDIARISM—ARRISM OF THE GULTY PARTY.—On Wednesday night, the 23d of January.

breakers, &c.

REMARKARIE CASE OF INCENDIARISM—ARREST OF THE GULLY PARTY.—On Wednesday night, the 23d of Jinuary, a fire occurred in the second story of the five story building, No. 381 Pearl street. It was discovered by officer Petty, of the Fourth precinct, and that officer, aided by officer Clark, promptly extinguished the fire. The place where the fire occurred was occupied by Dr. A. Partg, a practical chemist. Fire Marshal Raker was notified, and at once went into an investigation. The facts and circumstances elicited by that officer showed that property had been stolen, and suspicion rested against a young man'named George Richter, formerly in Dr. Fartz' employ. Accordingly the whereabouts of Richter was ascertained, and early yesterday morning Fire Marshal Raker, accompanied by Dr. Partz and officer Petty, visited Richter, whom they found at No. 169 Orchard street. The apartment occupied by Richter was searched, but no trace found of the stolen property. On searching Richter's person, among other articles was a small piece of folded paper, and when this paper was unfolded the impressions or drawing of the wards of two keys were exhibited. These impressions proved to be exact impressions of the keys of Dr. Partz' premises. This was one of the strong facts in the case. Richter was then directly accused of being the guilty party He became alarmed, and at once confessed higuilt, and implored Dr. Partz to forgive him. The missing property was subsequently obtained by the Marshal at the house of the washwoman of the accused in Chrystistreet, where it had been kept concealed in a value since the fire? The accused was asked why he set the premise on fire. His reply was, "That he did it with the hop that burning the building would destroy all evidence of the robbery." The prisoner was taken before Justic Osborne, who committed him to the Tombs for trial.

Fraud at the Custom House.—The authorities at the Oustom House have just stumbled upon a fraud, said to have been cummitted for the robbery.

Frath at the Cestom House.—The authorities at the Custom House have just stumbled upon a fraud, said to have been committed some time last September. To nature of the offence consists in forging permuts, by which goods were fraudulently obtained from the Castom House. A diligent investigation is being prosecuted Rsv. Dr. Hamin will commence a course of three lectures this evening, at Clinton Hall, on the political, so cial and religious condition of Turkey, where he has re sided for the past twenty-two years.

The Funeral of Cartain Run.—The funeral services of the late Captain Samuel C. Reid will take place at Trinity church te-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Personal Intelligence.

Capt. James H. Kennedy, of the steamship kina: H. Randall, and J. N. Robertson, of the United States Army and L. H. Tucker, of Albany, are stopping at the Everet House.

N. Wheeler and wife, of Bridgeport, Conn., A Va. Allen, of Stuyvesant, N. Y.; W. M. Swain, of Baltimore and P. Monieth, of Albany, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

and P. Monieith, of Albany, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

James A. Nimmo and wife, of New York; Georg Duke and family of Chicago; David Edmond, of Varginia and S. I. Stanley and wife, of San Francisco, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

Rev. John Lord, of Stamford; Nathan Appleton., Jr. J. S. Levering and S. G. Snelling, of Boston, and B. B. Smalley, of Vermont, are stopping at the Brevoort House J. M. Farusworth, of Springfield, Ill; Thomas Todd anwire, of Boston; F. Armstrong and James Atwell Jr., o Philadelphia, and H. B. Goodyear, of New Haven, ar stopping at the Union Place Hotel.

Judge Helfenstene, of Peansylvania; Col. F. Anderson of the United States Army; J. F. Pendegast, of Baltimore; G. W. Homer, of Texas; F. S. Wood, of South Carolina, and G. B. Hubbard and wife, of Buffalo, are stopping at the Union Hotel.

Thomas E. Tweedy, of Danbury; A. Block, of New York John W. Geborne, of Hirmingham; W. P. Blake, of New Haven; F. Edwards, of New London, and Miss S. J. Brown, ef Boston, are stopping at the Aibermari Hotel.

Hon, Amos Kendall, of Washington; Dr. W. M. Page

Hotel.

Hen. Amés Kendall, of Washington; Dr. W. M. Page and M. Woodward, of the United States Navy; Capitals Potter, of the ship Annie Buckman; & Coshing an Theodore Parker, of Boston, and Dr. Forsyth, of Newburg are stopping at the Astor House.